5. Water harvesting structure.
6. Spring tapped chambers, infiltration gallarics etc.
7. Treatment plants like defluoridation plants, iron removal plants, desalination plants.
8. Solar photo voltaic pumping systems.

Janata Houses under Indira A was Yojana in Punjab

509. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount allocated for construction of Janata Houses for the poor and weaker sections of society in Punjab during 1996-97 under the Indira Awas Yojana; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government for construction of more Janata Houses for the poor people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) During 1996-97, a sum of Rs. 695.30 lakhs (inclusive of 20% State share) has been allocated for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana to the State of Punjab.

(b) To mitigate the housing shortage, •he Union Government has drawn up an Action Plan to provide houses to all homeless rural poor by the year 2000 A.D.

Loans under Self Employment Schemes in Karnataka

510. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJ ARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be leased to state:

(a) whether any loans have been povided under self-employment schemes *? the urban poor in Karnataka, during ^ current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the money provided; and

(c ) the measures Government propose to take to provide such assistance to more such persons and make: the procedure of getting loans easy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) The State Government of Karnataka t>as reported that an amount of Rs. 2238.16 lakhs has been provided to 48145 beneficiaries under Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY). The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP^has been launched in November, 1995 only, and is largely in a preparatory stage involving conduct of surveys, preparation of project reports, etc.

(c) The progress of Schtme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) is reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Government and Reserve Bank of India. The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are urged %to recommend more and more applications to the Banks.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में पयेजल एवं मल-निकासी सुविधाओं हेतु अनुदान

511. श्री महेश्वर सिंह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन शहरी क्षेत्रों में पेयजल और मलनिकासी सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था;

(ख) इस प्रयोजनार्थ किस-किस योजना के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई और खर्च की गई धनराशियों का शहर-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस वर्ष किस-किस योजना के लिए अनुदान देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० यू० वेंकटस्वामी): (क) और (ख) वर्ष

1995-96 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने त्वरित शहरी जलापूर्ति कार्यक्रम (ए॰यू॰डब्ल्यू॰एस॰पी॰) के तहत बेहरा, रोपड़, नूरपुर, दौलतपुर, सरकाघाट, आकी, परवानू, सुन्नी, नारकोन्डा और राजगढ़ शहरों के लिए 10 जल-आपूर्ति स्कीमें स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी हैं। केन्द्र प्रवर्तित इस त्वरित शहरी जल-आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम (ए॰यू॰डब्ल्यू॰एस॰पी॰) के तहत, 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार 20,000 से कम आबादी वाले शहरों में जलापूर्ति स्कीम शुरू करने के लिए 50% केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान देहरा और रोहरू के लिए क्रमशः 146.50 लाख और 101.00 लाख रुपये की लागत की दो जलापूर्ति स्कीमें स्वीकृत की गई थी। वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान इन दो स्कीमों के लिए 62.25 लाख रुपये रिलीज किए गए थे।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, 1995-96 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार के अनुरोध पर योजना आयोग ने निम्नलिखित स्कीमों के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 250.00 लाख रुपयें की धन-राशि स्वीकृत की थी।

(I) मंडी सीवेज स्कीम —75 लाख रुपये

(II) जल-आपूर्ति योजना कांगड़ा —100 लाख रुपये

(III) मनाली सीवरेज स्कीम —75 लाख रुपये

(ग) वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए स्कीमों को मंजूरी शहरी त्वरित जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के तहत बजट नियतन को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद तथा कुल नियतन में से राज्य अंश के तहत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर दी जाएगी।

### Conservations of Energy

*512. SHRI M.A. BABY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the measures being taken by different Public Sector Undertakings, Government Departments and other agencies for conservation and prudent utilisation of energy for the next ten years; and

(b) the details of the results of various similar measures taken in this direction during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPAIACHARI): (a) and *(b)* The various measures being undertaken by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Governmcnr' Departments mtluUc energy audits, application uc energy efficient equipments, conservartion of energy through better lighting, reduced auxiliary consumption in utilities, cogeneration process and higher heat rate recovery, etc. Various organisations have undt taken training programmes to inculcate energy efficiency practices in the use of motors, fans and other equipments as well as demonstration projects for energy efficient technologies in industries and other sectors. The awareness programme, the education campaigns and sensitising the end u:>e consumers of energy has had a major mpact.

As a result of the measures undertaken by various PSUs and organisations, most agencies have been able to adopt energy efficient technologies in the manufacturing process in industrial sector. Specific energy consumption in various sub-sectors of industries like cement, steel, paper and pulp has been declining. Cogeneration practices have taken a firm footing in most major industrial sectors like Sugar, Paper and Pulp, Cement, etc. In the power utilities, the transmission and distribution losses have come down from 21.80% in 1992-93 to 20.80% (provisional) in 1994-95. The auxiliary consumption has also reduced considerably. There has been greater awareness of the use of energy efficient equipments in all the sector as well as in the use of Compact Fluorescent Lamps in industrial and commercial sector. With the high cost as well as paucity of energy availability, the end use consumer particularly in the industry, commercial and household sector has been adopting energy efficient practices more and more efficiently.